

**LAST EDITION**  
**WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE.**  
Fair.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# SAY GREAT SALT LAKE IS DOOMED

**Will Have Entirely Disappeared  
in Twenty-five Years.**

IS ON A STEADY DECLINE

FACTS AND FIGURES GIVEN BY  
THOSE STUDYING SUBJECT.

**I**F the level of Great Salt Lake continues to recede at the present rate for twenty-five years, all that will be left of the Great Inland sea that once covered this entire valley will be a vast desert of salt and sand, with possibly a small pool of brine somewhere in its salty waste, fed by the little water that reaches the lake from tributary streams.

From the conclusion drawn by some who have made a careful study of the history of Utah's famous sea, the deduction is based upon a careful compilation of records extending back forty years. All of these show conclusively that the lake has been on a steady decline for the past thirty-five years, with a material increase in this rate during

Although there have been temporary rises and falls of about a foot each year in thirty-five, the level has been steadily falling at the rate of more than a foot in every three years. In twenty-five years at this ratio the level will be forty feet below its present standard, which would leave practically all of the lake bottom dry, as the water in the north arm, which is considered the deepest portion of the sea, is not more than forty feet.

**Continues to Fall.**  
For years the action of the lake has been carefully watched with the vain hope that the water would once more regain its old level. Though there have been seasons of unusual precipitation since the decline commenced, the lake has continued to disappear. After a period of the heaviest rains an observation has shown a fall instead of a rise.

Apparently the precipitation has little effect in raising the water. On the other hand the waters of the streams that have fed the great sea are being turned away each year in greater quantities for irrigation purposes. Under the present plans for greater irrigation facilities, more water will doubtless be taken from the lake. The result is shown by the fall.

The steady decline of the lake, which, it is believed, will leave it a mighty bed of precipitated salt within a quarter of a century, is shown by a chart indicating the action of the level for forty years past. The first record was made in 1863. At that time the water was practically two feet above the zero point. There was no migration in Utah then. During the following four years the precipitation was greatly above the normal.

**Lake Highest in 1868.**

The level went up at the rate of from

two to nearly four feet a year until 1868, when it stood at the highest level on record—thirteen and a half feet above zero. In the next five years the level dropped seven feet six inches. There was again an increase in the precipitation and the lake went up until in 1875 it registered twelve and a half feet above zero.

Since that time it has been on a steady decline, with but one rise of an

consequence. This began in 1883 and reached its greatest height in 1886 when the level stood at nine feet above zero. The precipitation preceding this rise was but one inch less than that preceding the rise to twelve and a half feet, yet the difference in the two water levels was three and a half feet.

It is noticeable that it was about this time that irrigation was begun in the state on rather an extensive scale. The

The records also show that in 1871 there commenced a series of yearly rises and falls of the level, the water going up and down from six inches to one foot each year. A comparative

chart of the lake level and the rainfall shows that these yearly fluctuations varied in accordance with the yearly precipitation. Since 1875 these fluctuations have occurred each season until 1900.

Again the chart shows that since the rise of 1886—the third rise of any magnitude on record—there has been a rapid recession of the waters regardless of the increases in annual precipitation.

tation, some of which have equaled that preceding the last big rise. In fact, the rain map shows the average precipitation to have been normal since then with the exception of a year here

and there. Nevertheless, the level of the lake has continued to go down. From 1886 to 1900 this decline was at the rate of one-half foot per year. In 1901, when the population was the

In 1900 the greatest fall on record occurred. The level went down nearly

four feet in the year. Yet an observation of the rain chart shows that for five years preceding this time the rainfall was above the normal. At the close of 1900 the lake stood one foot

below zero. In 1901 it stood one foot two inches below; in 1902 it reached three feet six inches below.

At the present time, when the lake stands at the highest point of its year

stands at the highest point of its year's scale, according to a comparison of the records, it is two feet six inches below zero and still falling. This year the annual rise brought it up a foot.

yet it is two feet below the mark registered at this season last year, and the precipitation this season has been far greater than it was last.

the murder only a slight tap was administered by the murderer. The physician where Mrs. Noren went to attend the funeral of her father. he was landed safely in jail and reported quiet there.

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